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A SELF-DECORATING GEOMETRID LARVA.

BY LOUIS H. JOUTEL.

While collecting beetles near Jamaica, N. Y., I noticed a little mass of sand and dirt moving about. Not knowing what it could be I picked it up, and in cleaning it I found a small Geometrid larvæ; not suspecting that the larva had decorated itself, but that it had been emeshed by a spider, I put the larva in a paper box, and was surprised on opening the same at night to find that it had bitten off small pieces of paper and fastened them to its body in place of the sand I had taken off. I then took off most of the paper shreds and placed it in a tin with leaves and the next morning it had a fine coat of green shreds on its back. Since then it has always added to its ornaments as they were brushed off or lost. This habit is evidently a means of protection and an excellent one at that, as no one would ever suppose that the small mass of refuse contained a caterpillar.

A NEW GENUS OF SPHINGICAMPID MOTHS ALLIED TO BUNÆA.

BY A. S. PACKARD.

This genus is proposed for *Bunæa phedusa* (Drury) and may be named *Lobobunæa* in allusion to the slight lobe on the inner angle of the hind wings. This well known species inhabits western and central Africa. What other species of *Bunæa* should be associated with it could not be stated until their venation has been examined. Unfortunately I have only a male for examination, but the female is represented as very similar in form and markings. I regard *Bunæa alcynoe* (Stoll) (*B. caffra* Huebner) as the type of *Bunæa*.

Head wider than in *Bunæa*. Antennæ not so wide as in *Bunæa*, and the end is subfiliform, with very short pectinations for a distance nearly equal to width of the entire antenna; joints short and thick, two pairs of pectinations to a joint and those of the distal pair are as long as the basal ones. Palpi larger and longer than in *Bunæa* and the third joint reaches to the front, passing slightly beyond it. Thorax with a definite collar, the prothoracic squamation being more distinct than usual. Forelegs long and stout, tibia of ♂ with a naked, probably odoriferous, sack, like the present in certain Deltoid moths, on the under side two-thirds as long as the tibia itself, and the scales separate from it, leaving it naked and easily seen from beneath.

Forewings large and broad, costa straight on the basal half, but beyond much curved, so that the wing is falcate; outer edge more deeply excavated than in *Bunæa*. Hind wings much more rounded at the apex and inner edge *distinctly produced into a rounded lobe*, which projects slightly inward. The hind wings do not reach the end of the abdomen, having nearly the same relative length as in *Bunæa*.

Venation: The present genus differs remarkably from *Bunæa* in Vein II_1 (first subcostal), arising opposite the middle of the discal cell, and within the origin of the common stalk of veins III_1 , III_2 (or subcostal branches 5 and 6). In the hind wings the discal cell is shorter and wider than in *Bunæa*, and the hind edge of the wing is much more elongated, as also vein VII. There are minor differences in the venation, which can only be shown by figures.

Markings: A very small half round transparent discal spot on the forewings; on those of the hinder pair a very large ocellus, which is nearly opaque, and larger than in *Bunæa*. The discal spots of both wings are represented beneath by a sort of rosette.

THE LARVA OF HOMOPTERA EDUSA.

BY WILLIAM BEUTENMÜLLER.

Head rounded, flat and concave in front; pinkish and thickly covered with whitish markings in form of irregular spots and stripes which are contiguous; on each side in front is a brown black, irregular vertical band, on which are placed clusters of minute whitish dots on top. Body color whitish, thickly covered with black and fleshy brown irrorations, giving it a dark gray appearance. Along each side of the back is a broad, irregular shade line, and another on each side along the spiracles; a bright orange mark above, on the junctions of the fourth and fifth segment, and a smaller one on the fifth and sixth segments. The eleventh segment is elevated, with two blunt tubercular-like processes, edged with pale ochreous. Tubercles small. Underside sordid white with pinkish dots and a black patch on each segment from the first to ninth, thence continued as a broad band to the last segment. Thoracic feet translucent white, marked with pink. Abdominal legs translucent greenish white, dotted with pinkish. The body gradually becomes wider towards the last segments. Length, 55 mm.

Food plant: Willow.

In general appearance this larva looks very much like that of a *Catocala* and may be readily known by the orange patches on the junctions of the fourth, fifth, and fifth and sixth segments.